CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in this application:

Claim 1. (cancelled)

Claim 2. (currently amended) A method according to claim ~~24~~ 34, wherein the technical dental object is moved to a maximum of the first, second, third and fourth degrees of freedom.

Claim 3. (currently amended) A method according to claim ~~24~~ 34, wherein a fifth degree of freedom, a rotation (Rot_x) of the object around the X-axis is chosen.

Claim 4. (currently amended) A method according to claim ~~24~~ 34, wherein the technical dental object is rotated at an angle α about the T-axis, and wherein $\alpha < 360°$, and preferably $\leq 180°$.

Claim 5. (currently amended) A method according to claim ~~24~~, 34 wherein the technical dental object is displayed on the monitor in such a way that the technical dental object is independent of its movement or presentation is passed through by the origin of the coordinate system.

Claim 6. (cancelled)

Claim 7. (cancelled)

Claim 8. (currently amended) A method according to claim ~~24,~~ 34, wherein in that a reduced translation of the object along the T-axis is carried out.

Claim 9. (currently amended) A method according to claim ~~24,~~ 34, wherein the coordinate system with its origin is specified on the monitor in such a way that the origin remains in defined position on the monitor independent of the movement of the object.

Claim 10. (currently amended) A method according to claim ~~24,~~ 34, wherein the coordinate origin is placed approximately in the center of the monitor.

11. (currently amended) A method according to claim ~~24,~~ 34, wherein the reduced rotation about the T-axis (second degree of freedom) is realized by pivoting the object to and fro.

Claim 12. (cancelled)

Claim 13. (cancelled)

Claim 14. (cancelled)

Claim 15. (previously presented) A method according to claim 2, wherein an adjusting wheel is used as one or several input elements.

Claim 16. (cancelled)

Claim 17. (cancelled)

Claim 18. (cancelled)

Claim 19. (previously presented) A method for manufacturing dental prostheses on the basis of digitized data of a jaw area to be provided with the dental prosthesis, computing the dental prosthesis based on the digitized data and displaying at least the dental prosthesis on a monitor, evaluating the displayed dental prosthesis by moving the dental prosthesis on the monitor to a maximum of five degrees of freedom, and, if necessary, modifying the displayed dental prosthesis and the subsequent manufacture of the dental prosthesis on the basis of the data that correspond to the displayed dental prosthesis.

Claim 20. (previously presented) A method according to claim 19, wherein the dental prosthesis and the jaw area to be provided with the dental prosthesis are displayed on the monitor.

Claim 21. (cancelled)

Claim 22. (previously presented) A method according to claim 19, wherein the dental prosthesis displayed on the monitor is modeled by electronic modification of the data.

Claim 23. (cancelled)

Claim 24. (cancelled)

Claim 25. (cancelled)

Claim 26. (currently amended) A method according to claim ~~24,~~ 34, wherein an input device is employed for aligning the object on the monitor, said devise having input elements by which the alignment of the object is carried out at the respective degrees of freedom independently of each other.

Claim 27. (previously presented) A method according to claim 26 wherein said input devise has four input elements.

Claim 28. (previously presented) A method according to claim 26 wherein a changeover switch is used for one of said input elements.

Claim 29. (previously presented) A method according to claim 26 wherein said input device is a trackball that functions for at least two of said input elements.

Claim 30. (previously presented) A method according to claim 29 wherein, when said trackball is used as one of the input elements, the dental technical object is rotated about the first and second axes as well as about an axis running perpendicular to this axis by analogous rotation of the trackball.

Claim 31. (previously presented) A method according to claim 26 wherein the dental technical object is moved in a restricted manner by the optional operation of individual input elements as well as the combined operation of two input elements around four degrees of freedom.

Claim 32. (previously presented) A method according to claim 20, wherein the digitized data of the jaw area to be provided with the dental prosthesis, that is taken as a basis for computing the dental prosthesis, is linked with stored parameters such as wall thickness of the dental prosthesis or the cement gap between the dental prosthesis and the jaw area and that from data so attained, the dental prosthesis is computed and displayed on the monitor.

Claim 33. (previously presented) A method according to claim 19, wherein the dental prosthesis and/or jaw area are moved on the monitor to a maximum of four degrees of freedom.

Claim 34. (new) A method for displaying a digitized dental technical object, such as a dental prosthesis or a model of at least one tooth or of an area of the jaw to be provided with a dental prosthesis on a monitor, utilizing a right-angled coordinate system with X, Y and Z axes, whereby the Z-axis and the Y-axis and the intersection, or origin of the coordinate system, of the axes run in the image plane of the monitor and the X -axis runs perpendicular to the image plane and the dental technical object is rotated about two axes running perpendicular to each other and is shifted along the X-axis for zooming the object;

the improvement comprising, the dental technical object is aligned along a T-axis running in a plane defined by the X-axis and the Y-axis and passing through the origin of the coordinate system and is moved to a maximum of five degrees of freedom, whereby a rotation (Rot_z) about the Z-axis is chosen as the first degree of freedom, a rotation (Rot_t) about the T-axis is chosen as the second degree of freedom, a translation of the object along the T-axis is chosen as the third degree

of freedom and the translation of the object along the X-axis is chosen as the fourth degree of freedom, and

a longitudinal axis of the dental technical object is formed by a traverse polygon with straight lines connecting sections of said dental technical object, for shifting the said dental technical object along the T-axis, the object is shifted along a straight line of the traverse polygon which passes through the origin of the coordinate system, and

for shifting the dental technical object along consecutive first and second straight lines forming an angle β which is $\neq 180°$, the object is rotated about the angle β about the z-axis after completion of the shifting along the first straight line before shifting the dental technical object along the second straight line.